

INTRODUCTION TO SMOOTH MANIFOLDS

HIDENORI SHINOHARA

CONTENTS

1. Dictionary	1
1.1. Topological Manifolds	1
1.2. Smooth Manifolds	1
2. Chapter 1: Smooth Manifolds	1
3. Chapter 2: Smooth Maps	3
4. Appendix C: Review of Calculus	4

1. DICTIONARY

1.1. Topological Manifolds.

Definition 1.1 (Topological Manifold). A topological n -manifold is a Hausdorff, second-countable topological space each point of which has a neighborhood that is homeomorphic to an open subset \mathbb{R}^n .

Definition 1.2 (Coordinates). Let M be a topological n -manifold. Let U be an open subset of M , \hat{U} be an open subset of \mathbb{R}^n , $\phi : U \rightarrow \hat{U}$ be a homeomorphism.

- The pair (U, ϕ) is called a coordinate chart or a chart.
- U is called a coordinate domain or a coordinate neighborhood.
- If $\phi(U)$ is an open ball in \mathbb{R}^n , U is called a coordinate ball.
- If $\phi(U)$ is an open cube in \mathbb{R}^n , U is called a coordinate cube and ϕ is called a coordinate map.

1.2. Smooth Manifolds.

Definition 1.3 (Transition Map). Let M be a topological n -manifold and $(U, \phi), (V, \psi)$ be coordinate charts (1.2) such that $U \cap V \neq \emptyset$. $\psi \circ \phi^{-1} : \phi(U \cap V) \rightarrow \psi(U \cap V)$ is called a transition map from ϕ to ψ .

Definition 1.4 (Smoothly Compatible). Let M be a topological n -manifold. Two coordinate charts $(U, \phi), (V, \psi)$ are called smoothly compatible if $U \cap V = \emptyset$ or the transition map $\psi \circ \phi^{-1}$ is a diffeomorphism.

2. CHAPTER 1: SMOOTH MANIFOLDS

Exercise 1.1. Show that equivalent definitions of manifolds are obtained if instead of allowing U to be homeomorphic to *any* open subset of \mathbb{R}^n , we require it to be homeomorphic to an open ball in \mathbb{R}^n , or to \mathbb{R}^n itself.

Proof. It is clear that a “manifold” satisfying the open-ball or \mathbb{R}^n definition satisfies the open-subset definition. Let M be a manifold satisfying the open-subset definition. Let $x \in M$ be given and let U, \hat{U}, ϕ be given according to the definition. Since \hat{U} is open, there exists an open ball B such that $\phi(x) \in B \subset \hat{U}$. Restrict ϕ to $\phi^{-1}(B)$. Then $\phi^{-1}(B)$ is an open subset of M containing x , and $\phi|_{\phi^{-1}(B)}$ is a homeomorphism between $\phi^{-1}(B)$ and B . Thus M satisfies the open-ball definition.

$B(x, r) \subset \mathbb{R}^n$ is homeomorphic to \mathbb{R}^n by the map $(x_1 + a_1, \dots, x_n + a_n) \mapsto (\frac{a_1}{r-a_1}, \dots, \frac{a_n}{r-a_n})$ where $x = (x_1, \dots, x_n)$ is the center of $B(x, r)$ and r is the radius. Since the composition of two homeomorphisms gives a homeomorphism, M also satisfies the \mathbb{R}^n definition as well. \square

Exercise 1.6. Show that \mathbb{RP}^n is Hausdorff and second-countable, and is therefore a topological n -manifold.

Proof. From the definition of π , it is easy to see that $\pi(B(x, r))$ is open in \mathbb{RP}^n where $x \in S^n$ and $0 < r < 1$.

Let $[x], [y] \in \mathbb{RP}^n$ be given. Without loss of generality, assume $x, y \in S^n$. Let $r = \min\{|x - y|, |x + y|, 1\}/2$. Then $U_x = \pi(B(x, r)), U_y = \pi(B(y, r))$ contain $[x], [y]$, respectively. $\pi^{-1}(U_x), \pi^{-1}(U_y)$ are both open in $\mathbb{R}^{n+1} \setminus \{0\}$ which can be seen easily by writing down exactly which points belong to them, so U_x, U_y are both open in \mathbb{RP}^n . Then $\pi^{-1}(U_x \cap U_y) = \pi^{-1}(U_x) \cap \pi^{-1}(U_y) = \emptyset$, so $U_x \cap U_y = \emptyset$. Therefore, \mathbb{RP}^n is Hausdorff.

Let $\mathcal{B} = \{\pi(B(x, 1/k)) \mid x \in \mathbb{Q}^{n+1} \cap S^n, k \in \{2, 3, 4, \dots\}\}$. Then \mathcal{B} is a countable collection of open sets whose union is \mathbb{RP}^n . Let $U \subset \mathbb{RP}^n$ be a nonempty open set. Let $[x] \in U$. Since π is a quotient map, $\pi^{-1}(U)$ is open. Moreover, $x \in \pi^{-1}(U)$. Without loss of generality, $x \in S^n$. Then $x \in B(x', 1/k) \subset \pi^{-1}(U)$ for some $B(x', 1/k) \in \mathcal{B}$. Then $[x] = \pi(x) \in \pi(B(x', 1/k)) \subset \pi(\pi^{-1}(U)) = U$. Therefore, \mathcal{B} is a countable basis of \mathbb{RP}^n . \square

Exercise 1.7. Show that \mathbb{RP}^n is compact.

Proof. $\pi(S^n) = \mathbb{RP}^n$ and S^n is compact because it is a closed, bounded subset of \mathbb{R}^{n+1} . (Heine-Borel) Moreover, the image of a compact set under a continuous map is compact. (See A.45(a)) Thus \mathbb{RP}^n is compact. \square

Exercise 1.14. Suppose \mathcal{X} is a locally finite collection of subsets of a topological space M .

- (a) The collection $\{\overline{X} : X \in \mathcal{X}\}$ is also locally finite.
- (b) $\bigcup_{X \in \mathcal{X}} \overline{X} = \bigcup_{X \in \mathcal{X}} X$.

Proof.

- (a) Let $p \in M$. Then there exists an open set U containing p such that there are only finitely many $X \in \mathcal{X}$ such that $U \cap X \neq \emptyset$. Let $X \in \mathcal{X}$.
 - If $U \cap X \neq \emptyset$, then $U \cap \overline{X} \supset U \cap X \neq \emptyset$.
 - If $U \cap X = \emptyset$, then U^c is closed, so $\overline{X} \subset U^c$. In other words, $U \cap \overline{X} = \emptyset$.

This shows that the number of $X \in \mathcal{X}$ that intersects U and the number of $\overline{X} \in \mathcal{X}$ that intersects U are the same. Therefore, $\{\overline{X} : X \in \mathcal{X}\}$ is also locally finite.

- (b) Since the closure of a set is defined to be the intersection of all closed sets containing it, $\bigcup_{X \in \mathcal{X}} \overline{X} \subset \overline{\bigcup_{X \in \mathcal{X}} X}$. Let $x \notin \bigcup_{X \in \mathcal{X}} \overline{X}$. Then there exists a neighborhood U of x such that U intersects only finitely many $X \in \mathcal{X}$. Let X_1, \dots, X_n denote them. By the same argument as part (a), $\overline{X_1}, \dots, \overline{X_n}$ are the only elements in $\{\overline{X} \mid X \in \mathcal{X}\}$ that U intersects. Since $x \notin \overline{X_i}$ for each $i = 1, \dots, n$, $U^c \cup \overline{X_1} \cup \dots \cup \overline{X_n}$ is a closed set which contains all $X \in \mathcal{X}$ but does not contain x . In other words, $x \notin \overline{\bigcup_{X \in \mathcal{X}} X}$. \square

Exercise 1.18. Let M be a topological manifold. Two smooth atlases for M determine the same smooth structure if and only if their union is a smooth atlas.

Proof. Let $\mathcal{A}, \mathcal{A}'$ be two smooth atlases.

Suppose that they determine the same smooth structure \mathcal{B} . Then $\mathcal{A} \cup \mathcal{A}' \subset \mathcal{B}$, so $\mathcal{A} \cup \mathcal{A}'$ must be a smooth atlas. By Proposition 1.17(a), $\mathcal{A} \cup \mathcal{A}'$ determines a unique smooth structure, but it must be \mathcal{B} because \mathcal{B} contains the union.

On the other hand, suppose that their union is a smooth atlas. Let \mathcal{B} be the smooth structure that the union determines. Such \mathcal{B} must exist by Proposition 1.17(a). By the same proposition, $\mathcal{A}, \mathcal{A}'$ must determine the unique smooth structures. However, they must be \mathcal{B} because \mathcal{B} contains both \mathcal{A} and \mathcal{A}' . \square

Exercise 1.20. Every smooth manifold has a countable basis of regular coordinate balls.

Proof. Let M be an n -dimensional smooth manifold. We consider the special case that there exists a single chart (ϕ, U) with $U = M$. Let $x \in \hat{U}$ with rational coordinates. Then there exists $s > 0$ such that $B(x, s) \subset \hat{U}$. For each rational number $r \in (0, s)$, we consider the chart $(p \mapsto \phi(p) - x, \phi^{-1}(B(x, r)))$.

Let \mathcal{B} be the smooth atlas consisting of all such charts for each $x \in \hat{U}$ and r .

- \mathcal{B} is a countable collection because $x \in \mathbb{Q}^n$ and $r \in \mathbb{Q}$.

- Let $(p \mapsto \phi(p) - x, \phi^{-1}(B(x, r))) \in \mathcal{B}$ be given. Then there exists a chart $(p \mapsto \phi(p) - x, \phi^{-1}(B(x, r')))$ in \mathcal{B} with $r' > r$. Let $B = \phi^{-1}(B(x, r))$, $B' = \phi^{-1}(B(x, r'))$. Let ψ denote the map $p \mapsto \phi(p) - x$. Then $\psi(B) = B(0, r)$ and $\psi(B') = B(0, r')$, respectively.

Finish this proof!

□

Exercise 1.39. Let M be a topological n -manifold with boundary.

- $\text{Int } M$ is an open subset of M and a topological n -manifold without boundary.
- ∂M is a closed subset of M and a topological $(n - 1)$ -manifold without boundary.
- M is a topological manifold if and only if $\partial M = \emptyset$.
- If $n = 0$, then $\partial M = \emptyset$ and M is a 0-manifold.

Proof.

- Let $x \in \text{Int } M$. Let (ϕ, U) be an interior chart for x . Then $x \in U \subset \text{Int } M$ because every point in U is in an interior chart (ϕ, U) . A subspace of M must be Hausdorff and second-countable by Proposition A.17(g, i), so $\text{Int } M$ is a second-countable, Hausdorff space in which every point has a neighborhood homeomorphic to an open subset in \mathbb{R}^n . Thus $\text{Int } M$ is an n -manifold without boundary.
- Since $\partial M = M \setminus \text{Int } M$ and $\text{Int } M$ is open in M , ∂M is closed in M . Let $x \in \partial M$. Let (ϕ, U) be a boundary chart of x . If a point $y \in U$ gets mapped into $\text{Int } \mathbb{H}^n$, then it is certainly an interior point. Thus $\phi(U \cap \partial M) \subset \partial \mathbb{H}^n$. Then $\pi_{n-1} \circ \phi$ is a homeomorphism that maps $U \cap \partial M$ into an open subset of \mathbb{R}^{n-1} where $\pi_{n-1} : (x_1, \dots, x_n) \mapsto (x_1, \dots, x_{n-1})$.
- If ∂M is empty, then $M = \text{Int } M$, so (a) implies that M is an n -dimensional manifold. If M is a topological manifold, every point is an interior point. Since a point cannot be both an interior point and a boundary point, ∂M is empty.
- If $n = 0$, then $\partial \mathbb{H}^0 = \emptyset$. Thus, the condition that $\phi(U) \cap \partial \mathbb{H}^n \neq \emptyset$ can never be satisfied, so there cannot be any boundary point.

□

3. CHAPTER 2: SMOOTH MAPS

Exercise 2.1. Let M be a smooth manifold with or without boundary. Show that pointwise multiplication turns $C^\infty(M)$ into a commutative ring and a commutative and associative algebra over \mathbb{R} .

Proof.

- The constant map $f(p) = 0$ is clearly in $C^\infty(M)$ and it is the additive identity.
- The constant map $f(p) = 1$ is clearly in $C^\infty(M)$ and it is the multiplicative identity.
- Let $f \in C^\infty(M)$, $g \in C^\infty(M)$. Let $p \in M$ and (ϕ, U) be a smooth chart for p . Then $f \circ \phi^{-1}$ and $g \circ \phi^{-1}$ are both smooth (Exercise 2.3), real-valued maps defined on an open subset of \mathbb{R}^n . Thus $f + g$ is in $C^\infty(M)$. Moreover, $f + g = g + f$ because addition in \mathbb{R} is commutative.
- Let $f, g, h \in C^\infty(M)$. Let $p \in M$ and (ϕ, U) be a smooth chart for p . Then $f \circ \phi^{-1}$ and $g \circ \phi^{-1}$ are both smooth (Exercise 2.3), real-valued maps defined on an open subset of \mathbb{R}^n . Therefore, fg is in $C^\infty(M)$. Moreover, $fg = gf$ and $(fg)h = f(gh)$ because multiplication in \mathbb{R} is commutative and associative.
- Let $c \in \mathbb{R}$, $f \in C^\infty(M)$. Then cf can be seen as fg where g is the constant function whose value is c . As shown above, $cf \in C^\infty(M)$.

□

Exercise 2.2. Let U be an open submanifold of \mathbb{R}^n with its standard smooth manifold structure. Show that a function $f : U \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^k$ is smooth in the sense just defined if and only if it is smooth in the sense of ordinary calculus. Do the same for an open submanifold with boundary in \mathbb{H}^n .

Proof. f is smooth in the sense just defined if and only if $f^{-1} \circ \text{Id}^{-1}$ is smooth in the sense of ordinary calculus. Since $f^{-1} \circ \text{Id}^{-1} = f^{-1}$, $f^{-1} \circ \text{Id}^{-1}$ is smooth in the sense of ordinary calculus if and only if f^{-1} is smooth in the sense of ordinary calculus.

□

Exercise 2.3. Let M be a smooth manifold with or without boundary, and suppose $f : M \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^k$ is a smooth function. Show that $f \circ \phi^{-1} : \phi(U) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^k$ is smooth for every smooth chart (U, ϕ) for M .

Proof. Let $\phi(x) \in \phi(U)$. Since f is smooth, there exists (V, ψ) such that $f \circ \psi^{-1} : \psi(V) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^k$ is smooth and $x \in V$. Let $W = U \cap V$. Then $f \circ \psi^{-1} : \psi(W) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^k$ is smooth and $\psi \circ \phi^{-1} : \phi(W) \rightarrow \psi(W)$ is a diffeomorphism where $\phi(W)$ is a neighborhood of W . Then the restriction of $f \circ \psi^{-1}$ to $\phi(W)$ is identical to $(f \circ \psi^{-1}) \circ (\psi \circ \phi^{-1})$. Since the composition of a smooth function is smooth, $f \circ \psi^{-1}$ is smooth. \square

4. APPENDIX C: REVIEW OF CALCULUS

Exercise C.1. Suppose that $F : U \rightarrow W$ is differentiable at $a \in U$. Show that the linear map satisfying

$$\lim_{v \rightarrow 0} \frac{|F(a+v) - F(a) - Lv|}{|v|} = 0$$

is unique.

Proof. Let L, L' be two such linear maps.

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{v \rightarrow 0} \frac{|Lv - L'v|}{|v|} &= \lim_{v \rightarrow 0} \frac{|(F(a+v) - F(a) - L'v) - (F(a+v) - F(a) - Lv)|}{|v|} \\ &= \lim_{v \rightarrow 0} \frac{|F(a+v) - F(a) - Lv|}{|v|} + \lim_{v \rightarrow 0} \frac{|F(a+v) - F(a) - L'v|}{|v|} \\ &= 0 + 0 = 0. \end{aligned}$$

If $L \neq L'$, $(L - L')v_0 \neq 0$ for some v_0 . Then $\lim_{v \rightarrow 0} \frac{|Lv - L'v|}{|v|} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{|L(hv_0) - L'(hv_0)|}{|hv_0|} = \frac{|(L - L')v_0|}{|v_0|} \neq 0$. This is a contradiction, so $L = L'$. \square